

# People and the PURSUIT of Truth

Vol. 1 No. 2

June, 1975

CONTENTS	Title	Author	Page	Class
33 Cosponsors of Gonzalez' Resolution		— Neil Macdonald	1	[N]
The JFK Assassination: New Developments		— David Williams	1	[N]
Regarding Tyranny		— Edmund C. Berkeley	2	[E]
Employment in More Useful Jobs that Pay Better: The Rehn Plan in Sweden		— Neil Macdonald	2	[H]
Substantial Evidence of Conspiracy Ignored by the Warren Commission — Part 1		— Mark Allen and others	3, 4	[A]
Political Assassinations in the United States: Inventory of 57 Articles Published in <i>Computers and Automation</i> and <i>Computers and People</i> , May 1970 to April 1975 — Part 2		— G. Scott Wheeler	5	
Chile and Central Intelligence Agency Intervention, 1964-1973 — Part 1		— Hortensia de Allende	6, 7	[A]
ZAPRUDER FILM FRAME 413: Does It Show a Rifleman on the Grassy Knoll? No		— R. B. Cutler and Neil Macdonald	8	[A]

Key: N — News / E — Editorial / A — Article / R — Reference Information / H — Item of Hope

## 33 COSPONSORS OF GONZALEZ' RESOLUTION

Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor

News

As of May 15, there are 33 cosponsors of House Res. 204 of Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez (Texas) in the House of Representatives, to investigate and study the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of Alabama Governor George Wallace. These cosponsors include:

Bella Abzug, NY / Herman Badillo, NY / Mario Baggi, NY / George Brown, CA / Yvonne B. Burke, CA / Robert Carr, MI / Shirley Chisholm, NY / Ronald V. Dellums, CA / Christopher J. Dodd, CT / Thomas J. Downey, NY / Robert Eckhardt, TX / Walter E. Fauntroy, DC / James J. Florio, NJ / Harold Ford, TN / Henry Helstoski, NJ / William M. Ketchum, CA / Edward I. Koch, NY / Stuart McKinney, CT / Patsy T. Mink, HI / Parren Mitchell, MD / Anthony T. Moffett, CT / John M. Murphy, NY / Stephen L. Neal, NC / Richard L. Ottinger, NY / Antonio B. W. Pat, Guam / Larry Pressler, SD / Charles Rangel, NY / Benjamin S. Rosenthal, NY / Edward R. Roybal, CA / Louis Stokes, OH / Paul Tsongas, MA / Charles H. Wilson, CA / Andrew Young, GA /

## THE JFK ASSASSINATION: NEW DEVELOPMENTS

David Williams, Associate Editor

On Thursday, May 15, 1975, in Dallas, Texas, former Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig was found shot to death. A local homicide investigator said a rifle and a note were found near the body. He reported that the wound in Craig's upper right chest apparently was self-inflicted. There have however been three attempts to kill Roger Craig: in 1967, 1968, and 1973.

Warren Commission critics consider Craig to have been an important witness in the JFK assassination. He was one of the few Dallas policemen who spoke out and gave testimony that countered the official version.

Roger Craig reported that he heard the second and third shots being fired in rapid succession — inferring that they had to have come from different rifles. He also stated that he saw a man he later identified as Lee Harvey Oswald run down the grassy knoll along Elm St. some 15 minutes after the shooting. Craig said that Oswald then got into a light-colored station wagon that continued west on (please turn to page 2)

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See Set A of Footnotes.

#### I. The Implausibility of the Single Bullet Theory Calls into Question the Essential Findings of the Warren Commission

The widely discussed "single bullet" theory is seen by critics of the Warren Commission as essential to the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.<sup>1/</sup> The Warren Commission said: "Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds. However, Governor Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the minds of any member of the Commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Governor Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository."<sup>2/</sup>

A. The single bullet theory is essential to the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The back/neck wound in President Kennedy and the wounds in Governor Connally, whether from the same or different bullets, occurred between frames 210 to 240 as shown by the Zapruder film.<sup>3/</sup> This represents a time span, based on the 183 frames/second running speed of Zapruder's camera, of just over 16 seconds. The minimum firing time without aiming of Oswald's 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was 2.3 seconds,<sup>4/</sup> precluding the possibility of separate shots from the same gun inflicting these wounds in the men.

B. A study of the evidence shows that it is highly improbable that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

1. The Zapruder film shows rather convincingly that the President and Governor Connally were struck by separate bullets.

The Warren Commission said that the wound in President Kennedy's neck was incurred between Zapruder frames 210 to 225.<sup>5/</sup> It is apparent in frame 230 that the President has been shot and Governor Connally is still unharmed, holding his hat in his as yet uninjured right hand in a position higher than when it was struck.<sup>6/</sup>

Governor Connally, his wife, and his doctors<sup>7/</sup> believe he was hit by a separate, second shot. About the single bullet theory, Mr. Connally has said: "They talk about the 'one bullet' theory, but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory'. There is my absolute knowledge, and Nellie's too, that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me."<sup>8/</sup>

An analysis of the angle subtended by the line drawn along the shoulder and the line along the car indicate that Governor Connally was struck between Zapruder frames 237 and 238.<sup>9/</sup> Other involuntary responses indicating this as the location of the hit on Governor Connally include the puffing of his cheeks and the disarranging of his hair. According to Dr. Gregory there factors are consistent with involuntary physical reactions to a bullet hit.<sup>10/</sup>

2. Governor Connally's doctors believe the bullet which wounded him did not first pass through the President.

"Dr. Gregory indicated that both he and Dr. Shaw thought it highly unlikely that the President and the Governor had been hit by the same bullet."<sup>11/</sup> The doctors were influenced by the character of the wound being very small and having clean-cut edges<sup>12/</sup> and the fact that there were no cloth fibers in the back wound (as opposed to their presence in his wrist) in reaching the conclusion that the bullet which struck Connally had not struck Kennedy first.

3. Government reports also support this evidence of separate bullets.

Preliminary Special Dallas Report No. 1, Assassination of the President, prepared by the Secret Service said that the President was shot and "Immediately thereafter Governor Connally ... was shot."<sup>13/</sup> The FBI, in its five-volume report presented to the Warren Commission on Dec. 9, 1963, contained similar conclusions.<sup>14/</sup>

4. The vertical and horizontal trajectories necessary for a single bullet to have wounded both men from the Depository window at a downward trajectory of 17 degrees are not plausibly established by the evidence.

An examination of the photograph contained in the Commission's final report reportedly demonstrating the bullet path of the single bullet theory shows a trajectory originating from the left (rather than the right) rear and in a vertical angle less than 17 degrees. Furthermore, such a bullet would be exiting from below the President's throat.<sup>15/</sup> When examining the trajectories of the wounds and the bullet flight paths according to the Commission's report discrepancies arise.

"According to the commission theory, a bullet entered the upper right side of the President's back and emerged at the midline of the anterior throat, grazing the left side of the knot of the President's tie as it emerged."<sup>16/</sup> The bullet was then supposed to have entered Governor Connally's back, exiting below the right nipple of his chest and then crushing his wrist and lodging in his knee.

To do this, the bullet would have had to make an acute turn to the right in mid air before entering Governor Connally, which is virtually impossible.

From evidence obtained from an examination of the President's brain, an explanation of the smaller throat wound is made. It is believed to have been an exit wound for a piece of bone that was caused by the second head shot. This is consistent with the damage to the President's throat and also the fact that no traces of metal were found on the President's shirt or tie.<sup>17/</sup> If this is true, then the single bullet theory has no credibility because there was no other bullet exit in the front of the President.

Exhibit 399, the pristine bullet, believed by the Commission to have caused the non-fatal wounds to President Kennedy and Governor Connally, is inconsistent with tests of like bullets in similar circumstances.<sup>18/</sup>

The bullet which supposedly went through both the President and the Governor, shattering two bones in the process shows no deformity in the upper 2/3 of its length. There is a small loss of lead at the base of the bullet but the copper jacket remains intact. This is inconsistent with the amount of metallic particles which were found in the wounds.<sup>19/</sup>

(Continued in next issue)

**27. The Shooting of Presidential Candidate George C. Wallace: A Systems—Analysis Discussion / by Thomas Stamm, Bronx, N.Y., and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / July 1972**

An analysis of the shooting of Governor Wallace of Alabama; and a discussion of systematic methods for protecting American leaders from violent attacks.

**28. The Shooting of Governor George C. Wallace, Candidate for President / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / July 1972**

**29. The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy: Proofs of Conspiracy and of Two Persons Firing / by Richard E. Sprague / September 1972**

A review and summary of the evidence showing conclusively the fact of conspiracy and the presence of two guns firing, at the time of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

**30. The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 1 / by James Hepburn, author of *Farewell America* / November 1972**

The unverified, but probably largely true, secret history of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. — as a preliminary to its involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

**31. The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 2 / by James Hepburn / December 1972**

**32. Le Francais Qui Devait Tuer Kennedy (The Frenchman Who Was to Kill Kennedy) / by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, Paris, France / December 1972**

— 1973 —

**33. The Frenchman Who Was to Kill Kennedy / by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, *L'Aurore*, Paris, France; translated by Ann K. Bradley / January 1973**

English translation of the French newspaper report on Jose Luis Romero, which was reprinted in French in the December issue.

**34. Why I Distrust the Romero Story / by Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. / January 1973**

The Romero report reprinted from *L'Aurore* has many earmarks indicating that it is very difficult to believe.

**35. Analysis of the Autopsy on President John F. Kennedy, and the Impossibility of the Warren Commission's "Lone Assassin" Conclusion / by Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., Institute of Forensic Sciences, Pittsburgh, Pa. / February 1973**

The coroner of Allegheny County, Pa., reports on his examination of the evidence that still remains (some of it is missing) locked up in the National Archives of the United States, not accessible to ordinary investigators.

**36. The New Orleans Portion of the Conspiracy to Assassinate President John F. Kennedy — Four Articles: (1) by Edmund C. Berkeley (April); (2) by Jim Garrison (April); (3) by F. Irving Dymond (May); (4) by Jim Garrison (May)**

On November 20, 1972, the Supreme Court of the United States refused to permit Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, to prosecute Clay Shaw for perjury. On November 21, Jim Garrison issued a statement commenting on this refusal, which is Article 4 of this set; Article 1 is an introduction; Articles 2 and 3 are opening statements to the trial jury, by Jim Garrison, Prosecutor, and F. Irving Dymond, attorney for the defendant, in the February 1969 trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans; Clay Shaw was charged by the grand jury with "having conspired with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to murder President John F. Kennedy" — in regard to which the trial jury found Clay Shaw "not guilty".

**37. Burying Facts and Rewriting History / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / May 1973**

Taken together, the information published May 1970 to May 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for the people in the United States to believe.

**38. The American News Media and the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Accessories After the Fact (in two parts) / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / June, July 1973**

An examination of what happened in many important American news organizations, to cover up and hide the facts about how President John F. Kennedy was actually assassinated in Dallas.

**39. Establishments and Truth / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / September 1973**

The nature of an establishment as a system.

**40. A Parallel of 1963 / by Marguerite C. Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas / September / September 1973**

The ignoring of evidence of conspiracy regarding Lee Harvey Oswald — a parallel to the Watergate cover-up.

**41. The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / October 1973**

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested, Nov. 22, 1963, for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he said to his captors in the Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". A review of the evidence (including 18 photographs) proves that Oswald was a patsy, and that he was "framed" for the murder of President Kennedy — although "establishmentese" American history denies it.

**42. Burying Facts and Rewriting History — II / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation* / November 1973**

**43. The Attempted Framing of Jim Garrison / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y., and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / December, 1973**

How Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, was tried on false charges brought by the U.S. Department of Justice that he received bribes; how the trial proceeded — making use of a bought judge, fabricated evidence, and spliced tapes; how the jury found Garrison innocent on the first ballot; and how the United States press almost entirely suppressed the true story — constituting evidence of a continuing conspiracy by a portion of the establishment in the United States.

— 1974 —

**44. The Attempted Framing of Jim Garrison — Part 3 / by Ivan Dryer, Los Angeles, Calif. / January 1974**

How one of the investigators, Pershing Gervais, formerly hired by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, was forced and paid by the U.S. Department of Justice to establish a fake life in Canada, and how Gervais told the whole story on television in May, 1972.

**45. The Assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Possible Links with the Kennedy Murders — Parts 1 to 11 / by Wayne Chastain, Jr., Reporter, Memphis, Tenn. / February to December 1974**

The report of a diligent study into the details and circumstances of the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, and related events, and the considerable evidence of a conspiracy.

**46. Conspiracy to Kill Leaders of Blacks, and FBI Involvement in It / by United Press International / May 1974**

**47. Governor George Wallace and Gunman Arthur Bremer: An Interim Report on Evidence of Conspiracy and Cover-up / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / June 1974**

Governor George Wallace of Alabama, presidential candidate, was shot and nearly killed May 15, 1972, in Maryland; at least a dozen pieces of solid evidence demonstrate conspiracy and cover-up, and the trail connects with Watergate.

**48. Conspiracy Claimed in the Killing of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. / by United Press International, as published in *The South Middlesex News*, Framingham, Mass. / July 1974**

— 1975 —

**49. Nixon, Ford, and the Political Assassinations in the United States / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / February 1975**

Presenting "a reasonable hypothesis" for Gerald Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon, and other extraordinary events correlated with that.

**50. Computer Professionals: What Their Social Concerns Need to Be / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / February 1975**

People in the Watergate United States of 1972-75 have finally begun to realize where the important issues lie: The important issues related to computers are largely political, criminal, or moral. What therefore is implied by a true social concern?

**51. Conference in Boston on U.S. Political Assassinations Attended by Over 1500 Persons / by Assassination Information Bureau, Cambridge, Mass. / March 1975**

Highlights on the largest conference so far on this subject, and some news of developments in Congress and elsewhere.

**52. American Oil Interests, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Reversal of President John F. Kennedy's Plans to Get Out of Viet Nam / by Grace P. Vale, St. Louis, Mo. / March 1975**

Reporting on some careful tracking of people and events related to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22, 1963.

**53. Political Assassinations in the United States, and *Computers and People* / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / March 1975**

The policy of this magazine is to publish both "safe" and "unsafe" articles, both "pro-establishment" and "anti-establishment" articles.

**54. The Assassination of President Kennedy — Some Comments / by Jack White, James P. Murphy, and J. L. Maynard / March 1975**

**55. The Politics of Conspiracy, the Conspiracy of Politics / by Sid Blumenthal and R. D. Rosen, Boston, Mass. / April 1975**

A careful and thoughtful report on the information brought out at the conference attended by over 1500 persons at Boston University, Boston, Mass., Jan. 31 - Feb. 2, 1975, organized by the Assassination Information Bureau.

**56. House Resolution 204 — For a Congressional Committee to Investigate Political Assassinations in the United States / by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Member of Congress, Washington, D.C. / April 1975**

**57. "People and the Pursuit of Truth" / April 1975**

Announcement of a new, separate, monthly magazine starting May 1975, which will take over and expand the reporting (up to this time provided by *Computers and People*) of the cover-ups of political assassinations in the United States and other important suppressed truths.